

FOURTH REPORT
OF
THE WAR VICTIMS'
RELIEF COMMITTEE
OF THE
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.



October 1st, 1916, to September 30th, 1917.

LIBRARY

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is that worn by workers under the
Committee. It was originally used
by the Friends working in France
during and after the Franco-German
War under the Friends' War
Victims' Relief Committee.

FOURTH REPORT
OF THE
WAR VICTIMS' RELIEF
COMMITTEE OF THE
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

(Registered under the War Charities Act, 1916)

OCTOBER 1916, to SEPTEMBER, 1917.



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1917.

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OF THE
WAR VICTIMS' RELIEF COMMITTEE
OF THE
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

OCTOBER 1st, 1916, to SEPTEMBER 30th, 1917.

Office :

Ethelburga House, 91, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.
(Two rooms kindly lent by Messrs. CORBETT.)

Telephone : London Wall 7238.

Telegraphic Address : "Warvicrel, Led, London."

Warehouse :

22, New Street Square (entrance in Middle New Street,) London, E.C.4.

Telephone : Holborn 3014.

Parcels to be addressed to Ethel M. Ashby.

Chairman of General Committee :

HAROLD J. MORLAND, Khoja, Harewood Road, South Croydon.

Chairman of Executive Committee :

WILLIAM A. ALBRIGHT, 29, Frederick Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Treasurers :

EDMUND WRIGHT BROOKS, 8, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

WILLIAM F. NICHOLSON, Devonshire House,
136, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

Honorary Secretary :

A. RUTH FRY, Ethelburga House, 91, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

Secretaries of Sub-Committees

Equipment: F. WALTON LEAF, 65, London Wall, E.C.2.

Finance: BARROW CADBURY, 64, Wheeley's Road, Edgbaston.

Selection of Men: (vacant) Ethelburga House, 91, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

Selection of Women: CONSTANCE PIM, Ethelburga House, 91, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

Warehouse: ETHEL M. ASHBY, 22, New Street Square, E.C.4.

General Committee:

M. CATHARINE ALBRIGHT.

x William A. Albright.

wh Ethel M. Ashby.

f Harrison Barrow.

w Edith M. H. Bigland.

AMY BROCKBANK.

wh ALFRED BROOKS.

m Edmund Wright Brooks.

m Philip Burtt.

f Barrow Cadbury.

w ALICE CLARK.

HILDA CLARK, M.B., B.S.

m Roderic K. Clark.

EDWARD CLIBORN.

Albert J. Crosfield.

Gulielma Crosfield.

e HUGH T. CROSFIELD.

JAMES B. CROSFIELD.

m J. THOMPSON ELIOTT.

LUCY FAIRBROTHER.

m ALFRED F. FOX.

w HILDA A. FOX.

x A. Ruth Fry.

CHARLES E. GILLETT.

LUCY B. GILLETT.

w RICHENDA GILLETT, M.D.

m.e Stephen R. Gloyne, M.D.

wh Mary J. Godlee.

EMMELINE GRAVESON.

m T. Edmund Harvey, M.P.

w ELIZABETH FOX HOWARD.

e F. WALTON LEAF.

E. HAROLD MARSH.

x Harold J. Morland.

Robert A. Penney.

THE HON. E. JOSEPHINE PENROSE.

w.e Constance Pim.

w EDITH M. PYE.

CAROLINE RICKMAN.

m Fred Rowntree.

EVELYN STURGE.

MABEL C. TERRELL.

DOUGLAS B. SMITH.

w ELIZABETH L. THOMASSON.

H ELEN WEBB, M.B.

The RIGHT HON. JOHN W. WILSON, M.P.

Associate of Equipment Sub-Committee:

ALFRED H. LITTLEBOY.

Marked *m* are also on Selection of Men Sub-Committee.

	<i>w</i>		Women	"
"	"	"	Equipment	"
"	<i>e</i>	"	Finance	"
"	<i>f</i>	"	Warehouse	"
"	<i>wh</i>	"	ex-officio on all Sub-Committees.	"
"	<i>x</i>	"		

The names of the Executive Committee are printed in italics.

FRANCE.

Executive Committee :

Heads of Departments.

Agriculture	-	-	-	-	EDWARD G. WEST.
Building	-	-	-	-	HAROLD F. TREW.
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	NORMAN E. BROOKS.
Medical	-	-	-	-	HILDA CLARK.
Relief	-	-	-	-	SOPHIA M. FRY.
Transport	-	-	-	-	H. WRIGHT BAKER.

President : T. EDMUND HARVEY.

Treasurer : RALPH ELIOTT.

Secretary : WILFRED SHEWELL.

Appointed by American Friends' Service Committee.

CHARLES EVANS. | JAMES A. BABBITT.

Representing American Red Cross : HOMER FOLKS.

Elected Members :

FRANCIS L. BIRRELL.	|	EDITH M. PYE.
B. I. MACALPINE.	|	JOHN A. RANSOME.
		OLWEN RHYS.

Pro tem. : S. MARGERY FRY, J. HENRY SCATTERGOOD.

General Committee :

The above, with the following :

One or more honorary French or other members appointed by the London Committee.

One elected representative (who may or may not be the Chef d'Équipe) from each équipe of not more than ten persons, and one additional representative for every subsequent fifteen or part of fifteen.

HOLLAND.

Executive Committee :

EDITH ATTENBOROUGH.
J. FRED. BRAITHWAITE.
I. CHRISTINA DAVIES.
HAROLD T. ELLIS (<i>Chairman</i>).
BURLEIGH W. FINCKEN.
AGNES PARLEY.
NORMAN PARLEY.
REGINALD PRICE.
E. MAURICE WOOD (<i>Treasurer</i>).
GILBERT S. YEOMAN.

RUSSIA.

Executive Committee:

F. M. BARROW.

DR. TYLOR FOX (*Head of Medical Department* and *Chairman of Committee*).

ANNA J. HAINES.

THEODORE RIGG (*Acting Secretary*).

ROBERT R. TATLOCK (*Secretary*).

DOROTHY E. WHITE.

Table showing Activities and Workers in the different Centres, October 1st, 1917.

LONDON OFFICE :

91, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

Communication with Units in each Field.

Collection and despatch of Funds and co-ordination of Accounts.

Selection, equipment and despatch of workers.

Work in connection with Tribunals, obtaining passports and other facilities.

Purchase of stores for foreign work.

Permanent Staff :

JOHN H. BETTS.

REGINALD DANN.

T. NELSON EVENS.

SYLVIA H. JACOB.

ARTHUR JEFFERY.

SILVANUS J. JENNINGS.

JOHN A. METCALFE.

JOHN L. NICKALLS.

CONSTANCE PIM.

RAYMOND WHITWELL (part time).

LONDON WAREHOUSE :

22, New Street Square, E.C.4.

Receiving all goods—clothing, stores, equipment, etc., forwarding them to different fields of work, and all work in connection therewith.

Permanent Staff :

ETHEL M. ASHBY.

REGINALD COX.

ELSA FOX.

JOHN A. FREEM.

W. E. HOLLIS.

ALFRED H. LITTLEBOY.

Other workers give occasional help.

Sale of Holland and French Goods in the North:
NORA ROWNTREE.

FRANCE.

* The names starred are those of American workers.

BAR-LE-DUC. (99, Boulevard de la Rochelle, Bar-le-Duc, Meuse).

Relief work, gifts of clothing and sale of furniture.

Embroidery (white) classes.

Ouvroir: where clothes are made and sold to the refugees.

FRY, SOPHIA M.

ALEXANDER, JEAN I.

ALEXANDER, RACHEL F.

POWICKE, GERTRUDE M.

BETTANCOURT. (Le Château, Bettancourt, par Heiltz-le-Maurupt, Marne).

Convalescent Home. Accommodation for 50 to 60.

PIM, GERTRUDE.

BIGUET, E.

ELIOTT, HENRIETTA.

GARSTIN, M. D. ALETHEA.

HARRIS, ELLEN.

HOLDSWORTH, RUTH.

KENNEDY, RUTH.

MITCHELL, BESSIE.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM A.

CHÂLONS-SUR-MARNE. (Maternité Anglaise, Route de Suippes, Châlons-sur-Marne).

Maternity Hospital, Crèche and Pouponnière for delicate babies.

Infant consultations and visits to babies in district.

Relief Work. (16, Rue Titon).

Coloured embroidery classes. Furniture distribution to refugees.

Hospital Workers :

PYE, EDITH M.

BEVIS, AUGUSTA S.

BURTT, MARY G.

CHAMBERS, BLANCHE E.

***COALE, EDITH.**

DELATTRE, A.

FOSTER, VERA.

GRAVESON, HANNAH H.

MACCOLL, MARIE H.

MERLE, JACQUELINE.

OWST, GERALD R.

PIM, CAROLINE A.

ROWTREE, JOAN H.

SEGOND, S.

ZIPPER, M.

Relief Workers :

HENWOOD, ALBERT E. (*cars*).
 NEWBERY, ELIZABETH M.
 PYE, M. ETHEL.
 RENTON, SARA.

RHYS, MYFANWY.
 SARGENT, ALBERTA N.
 STEEL, FRED (*cars*).

DÔLE. (Boulevard de la Liberté, Dôle, Jura).

Building Camp for making portable houses for the devastated areas.

BROOKS, NORMAN E.
 BROOKS, RUTH O.
 BARKAS, WILFRID.
 BELL, WILLIAM.
 *BETTS, F. F.
 BOSTON, ERIC J.
 BRAUND, ARTHUR E.
 BROWNE, LIONEL G.
 BURTT, E. GRAHAM.
 BURTT, HOWARD F.
 *BUZBY, JOHN H.
 COTTRELL, HARRY.
 COX, THOMAS C.
 DAVIS, NORMAN S.
 *EDWARDS, WILLIAM L.
 ELLIS, EVAN T.
 FOULDS, EDWARD .
 *GOFF, CLIFTON D.
 GOSS, RALPH.
 GOUGH, BENJAMIN.
 HAIGH, CHARLES R.
 HALLATT, CLUCAS M.
 HARDERN, IVAN.

HASKINS, SIDNEY G.
 HENDERSON, DAVID.
 HORNER, EDWARD J.
 JOHNSON, WILLIAM E.
 *JONES, ERNEST F.
 *LIPPINCOTT, HOWARD A.
 MORETON, FRANK E.
 *PACKER, JESSE, E.
 PALMER, WILLIAM N.
 *PARKER, JOHN H.
 PECKOVER, W. LIONEL H.
 SHARP, FREDERICK J.
 SHAW, FRANK.
 *SHOEMAKER, LESTER B.
 *SMITH, A. GERALD.
 *SOMMER, CHARLES E.
 *STEERE, ISAAC T.
 THOMPSON, F. LONGSTRETH.
 WALKER, HAROLD L.
 WATTS, ASHTON.
 WATTS, FRANK.
 WHITNEY, CHARLES L.
 WOODALL, J. EDWARD.

ENTREMONT, Haute Savoie.

Convalescent Home. Opened July 2nd. Closed middle of October. Patients, refugees from Paris.

KERR, JESSIE E. M. (*Paris temp.*)
 HATTRILL, HELEN M. (*Châlons*).
 HOYSTED, BEATRICE B. (*Paris*).

PUMPHREY, ESTHER M. (*Châlons*).
 PUMPHREY, AUBYN (*Golancourt*).

GOLANCOURT. (Ferme de la Confiance, Golancourt, Oise.)

Agricultural Centre. Preparation of land for families returning to this district. Centre for distribution of farm implements and small live-stock.

ADDISON, EDWARD.
*CALVERT, LELAND S.
*CHAMBERS, ELLIOTT P.
*DOWNING, GEORGE V.
*DARLING, BENJAMIN A.
*ELLIOTT, MEADE G.
*HOOD, HAROLD D.

*KELLUM, DONALD R.
*MACY, ROLAND E.
*MARSHALL, ELI H.
*MARSHALL, LEWIS H.
WALLS, LEONARD.
WALTON, ARTHUR.
WEST, EDWARD G.

GRUNY. (Maison Française, Gruny, par Roye, Somme).

Repairs to houses partially destroyed.

ANGUS, LAWRENCE M.
*BROWN, SYDNEY F.
*CHAUNER, LOWELL J.
CROSS, KENNETH, M.B.
DAVIES, STANLEY W.
*HADLEY, LELAND T.
*HAINES, JOSEPH H.
*HAYES, WILLIAM WALDO.

*JENKINS, ALFRED W.
*MCCLURE, ABBOT.
*MACDOWELL, EDWIN C.
PEARCE, DAVID C.
*RUSSELL, PARVIN MASTERS.
*SMITH, A. CLARK.
WRAY, H. MAXWELL.
*ZAVITZ, EDWIN C.

HAM. (8 bis, Rue de Corcy, Ham, Somme).

Building and Relief Work. Erection of houses made in Dôle, in Ham and neighbouring villages. Distribution of clothing, etc.

ROBINSON, HALDANE M.
*BROWN, ERNEST L.
CLEMENTS, RICHARD.
*GRIEST, ELLWOOD.
HARDERN, GEOFFREY D.
*HINSHAW, DANIEL H.
*LAMB, EZRA W.
*MESNER, RAYMOND D.

OLDHAM, ERNEST W.
*PARNELL, CHARLES T.
*PRESTON, EDMOND CURTIS.
PYE-SMITH, DESMOND E.
*SPEER, JOHN H.
*STEPHENS, DANIEL O.
*THOMAS, ALICE S. B.
*THOMAS, LESTER R.

Relief Workers :

GLANCY, CATHERINE A.

| YOUNG, LOIS C. P.

(Temp. for Gruny).

*DUNN, GEORGE S.
*MURRAY, FRANCIS K.

| *MURRAY, FREDERIC S.
*TITCOMB, WILLIAM C.

ORNANS. (Société des Amis, Ornans, Doubs).

Building camp for the manufacture of portable houses for the devastated area.

*DUGUID, WILLIAM M.
*DUGUID, M. E.
*BURDSALL, RICHARD L.
*CHOLERTON, FRANK E.
*COLLINS, ARTHUR W.
*COLLINS, BRYON C.
*COOPER, JOS. A.
*DAVIS, HORACE B.
*GARRIGUES, ALBERT G.
*HEATH, LESLIE O.
*HUSSEY, PHILIP W.
LAURISTON, ALEXANDER.

PALMER, FREDERICK
*PRICE, WILLIAM W.
*QUIGG, EUGENE K.
*STRATER, HENRY H.
THEOBALD, RONALD W.
*VLAASKAMP, AREND M.
*WEBB, WILLIAM.
WELLMAN, FREDERICK J.
*WETHERALD, ALFRED E.
*WHITE, HEADLEY S.
WILLMORE, CHARLES E.
*ZOOK, JOHN D.

PARIS. (Office : 53, Rue de Rivoli, Paris.)

Organisation of work in France and communication with London Committee.

Investigations into needs of refugees, selection and despatch to Samoens of suitable cases.

SHEWELL, WILFRID.
*EVANS, CHARLES.
BAXTER, ARTHUR.
*CROWDER, WILLIAM S.
ELIOTT, RALPH.
FRANKLIN, GEOFFREY M.
*MCKINSTRY, HUGH E.
MEYER, PHILIP J.

*SHARPLESS, FRANCIS P.
SOLTAU, IRENE C.
SOLTAU, ROGER H.
SUTTON, ETIENNE J.
*TAGGART, L. S.
*WEIL, ETHELYNDE.
WHITE, L. DORICE.

(*Medical.* 20, Avenue Victoria).

GILMORE, E. JOSEPHINE. | BROWN, E. WINIFRED.

The following have been lent for work with the American Red Cross Comission in Paris.

*GANNETT, LEWIS S.
*GANNETT, M. R.

*METCALFE, ROBERT D.
SHIPWAY, ENID P.

REIMS. (Hospice Noël Caqué, Reims).

At the request of the Administrator a worker is supervising the repairing of the roof of the Civil Hospital.

WALMESLEY, CYRIL.

SAMOENS. (Hôtel Bellevue, Samoens, Haute Savoie).

Convalescent Home. Patients—refugees from Paris.

District medical practice and outpatient department.

RHYS, OLWEN.
BROWN, OLIVER P.
***DOTY, FLAVIA M., DR.**
GIBSON, MAUD H.
HILL, WILLIAM E.
HOWSON, JOAN.
LESTER, BERNICE D.

MARTIN, ANN L., DR.
MORLAND, MOLLY E.
NEILD, MABEL.
PONTEFRACT, JENNIE S. G.
PROCTER, G. DOROTHY M.
ROSE, JEANIE A.
WRIGHT, DOROTHY M.

SERMAIZE. (La Source, Sermaize-les-Bains, Marne).

Works Depot for repair of all motors and agricultural machines. Centre of agricultural work. Distribution of seeds, etc. Distribution of furniture. Embroidery (coloured) industry. *General Hospital*— 20 beds. District Nurse.

FRYER, CHARLES F.
***BROWN, CHARLES E. (stores)**
CROSSLEY, ELIZABETH,
***HORNBROOK, FRANK L.**

***HORNBROOK, G. C. (Secretary).**
WATTS, RENSHAW.

Agriculture:

***BALDERSTON, CALEB C.**
***BOWERMAN, ARTHUR L.**
BIRRELL, FRANCIS L.
BOWRY, JOHN T.
***CAREY, G. CHESTON.**
CHESTERMAN, ARNOLD DE M.
CROSSLEY, FRED.
***ELKINGTON, HOWARD W.**
***HOWLAND, W.**
HUTCHINSON, MAURICE S.

McDERMID, H. RAYMOND.
***MCFADDEN, ARTHUR H.**
***MORRISON, LOUIS A.**
***MYERS, HAROLD.**
ROSE, ALAN.
SHELDON, ROBERT A.
***SMITH, RALPH P.**
TAWELL, THOMAS E.
***WHITALL, WILLIAM H. B.**

Building:

DEARDEN, HENRY.

Cars:

BAKER, H. WRIGHT.
BAKER, WILSON.
BROWN, RALPH V.
***BRUNER, RALPH P.**

RANSOME, JOHN A.
***WEBSTER, EDWARD L.**
WRIGHT, CHARLES B.

Medical :

EARP, J. ROSSLYN, DR.
EVANS, MARGARET H.
FRIEND, BRENDA M.

JAMES, CECILE A. B.
MELLAND, RUTH.
UBSDELL, ETHEL H.

Relief :

BULLEY, MARGARET.
DANIEL, OLIVE.

*ELKINGTON, KATHERINE W.
*FERRIS, FRANCIS C.

TROYES. (29, Rue Paul Dubois, Troyes, Aube).

Depot for Relief Purchases Scheme. Sale of furniture at less than cost price. Investigating housing conditions. Embroidery classes. District Nursing.

WESTON, HENRY P.
*BINDER, A. CARROLL.
*CHAMBERS, WILLIAM C.
CONNAH, S. HELEN.
DOUTRE-ROUSSEL, M.

DUNBAR, ETHEL G.
McFARLANE, AGNES M.
MAUGER, PAUL V. E.
*NORTH, DOROTHY.

TRAVELLING (visiting groups, and organising work in various centres) :

*BABBITT, JAMES A., DR.
FRY, S. MARGERY.

TREW, HAROLD F.

SICK LEAVE OR FURLOUGH :

ASHBY, G. DOUGLAS.
BELL, NORMAN H.
BINKS, HAROLD.
BRIGGS, MARGERY H.
CHAPMAN, AUSTIN G.
CLARK, HILDA, DR.
CROMPTON, GERTRUDE.
DEBENHAM, ELIZABETH.
DUNN, LILY.

GEDDES, ARTHUR.
HARVEY, T. EDMUND.
HENWOOD, SARA.
*IREDALE, A. M. ELEANORA.
MACALPINE, BERNARD I.
PIM, GERTRUDE.
POLLARD, OLIVE M.
WOOD, H. STEER.

TOTALS :

			WOMEN.	MEN.
In the Field	..	..	75	178
On Furlough	..	..	9	8
			—	—
			84	186
Total		..		270

HOLLAND.

AMERSFOORT. (Friends' House, Elisabethsdorp.)

Workshop. 116 men making raffia shoes for village.
Raffia coil basketry and raffia weaving, jig-saws,
rush-work and carpentry.

Women's work-room. Thirty women. Shoe linings,
clothes for Belgian children, appliquéd and needle-
work.

Scouts, 45. Meeting four times a week.

Girl Guides, 24. Meeting two or three times a week.

Kindergarten, 90. Meeting two evenings a week.

PARLEY, AGNES.

BRAITHWAITE, J. FRED.

CASH, MABEL.

GRIFFON, M.

LUNNON, ROBERT.

MACLACHLAN, LEWIS.

PRICE, REGINALD.

EDE. (Deensche Dorp, Vluchtoord, Ede).

Supervision of the village. Clothes distribution. Cook-
ery classes. Housewifery.

ATTENBOROUGH,

EDITH.

HESSIN, M. (*temporary
Holland helper*).

RUTTER, AGNES.

HAGUE. (Pletterijkade, 12, The Hague).

Organisation of work in Holland and communication with
the London Committee.

ELLIS, HAROLD T.

LEVIN, H.

THOMPSON, ERIC R.

WOOD, E. MAURICE.

NUNSPEET. (S.O.F., Vluchtoord, Nunspeet).

Workroom, 160 men. Prison workroom and sanatorium
workroom, 40. Raffia shoes, coil basketry. Toys.
Jig-saws. Mat-making, brushes. Scouts, two troops,
numbering 100.

FINCKEN, BURLEIGH W.

ANGUS, KENNETH M.

BENNETT, LESLIE H.

CLAYTON, CUTHBERT.

EAMES, FELIX.

HENDERSON, WILLIAM.

OYSTON, GEORGE D.

YEOMAN, GILBERT.

UDEN. (S.O.F., Vluchtoord, Uden).

Work-room. Boot-repairing, clog-making, wood-carving, raffia weaving, raffia shoes, coil basketry, Gobelin tapestry, rush-work, remodelling and making clothing.

Scouts, two troops, numbering 100, now a camp institution. Friendly Girls. Sundry classes, English, surgery, etc.

DAVIES, I. CHRISTINA.

EMDEN, A. VAN.

FOX, ALIZON M.

GODDARD, SCOTT.

PARLEY, NORMAN.

WALLIS, ARTHUR T.

WALKER, MARTIN.

RUSSIA.

(Address : Angliskaja Missia, Buzuluk, Samara.)

* The names starred are those of American workers.

ANDREYEVKA.

Medical Work. Relief Work. Wool-cleaning, and spinning; weaving, knitting and embroidery.

FOX, TYLOR, DR.

LEWIS, C. GORDON.

WILLIAMS, THEODORA.

BOGDANOVKA.

District nursing. Wool-cleaning and spinning, hemp-cleaning, combing and spinning; weaving, embroidery and sewing. (About 200 women employed).

LINDSAY, ELEANOR.

*WHITE, ESTHER M.

BUZULUK.

Organisation of work in Russia and communication with London Committee. Purchase of stores and materials.

KEDDIE, FRANK.

RIGG, THEODORE.

TATLOCK, ROBERT R.

EFIMOVKA.

Flax and wool-spinning, weaving, sewing, embroidery. (Number of persons employed in July, 1917, 111). District nursing.

*BRADBURY, EMILIE C.

LEIGH, EDITH BOUGHTON.

WHITE, DOROTHY E.

LYUBIMOVKA.

Hospital. (Number of beds, 14. Number of out-patients seen per month about 2,000). (At all the Russian stations the total number of out-patients treated per month is about 8,000).

Relief Work. Spinning, wool-cleaning, knitting, weaving, embroidery, making garments for distribution. (Number of women employed for work in March, 1917 151).

ANDERSON, S. KATE.

BAKER, HINMAN J.

BARBER, MARGARET.

BRADLEY, NEVILLE, DR.

COX, ETHEL.

*FARBIZESKI, AMELIA.

FOX, ELSIE L.

HAINES, ANNA J.

PATTISON, MARY B.

PEARSON, GEORGE H., DR.

MOGUTOVO.

Home for refugees. (Usual number about 70).

Hospital. (Number of out-patients seen per month about 2,000).

Spinning, weaving, etc. Instruction in carpentry, gardening, sewing, etc., for children.

*BABBS, NANCY.

BALL, PHYLLIS M.

BARROW, FLORENCE M.

BUTT, ELLEN.

COLLES, CHARLES.

*JUKOVA, K.

LEWIS, LYDIA C.

LITTLE, WILFRID R.

(Treasurer).

RICKMAN, JOHN, DR.

WELCH, GREGORY.

WELLS, ANNIE R.

PREOBRAZHENKA.

Relief Work. Wool-cleaning, weaving, making stockings and clothing (about 57 women employed).

RICHARD R. BALL.

Workers transferred to the Serbian Relief Fund:

IN ALGIERS.

WILSON, FRANCESCA.

WILSON, MAURICE M.

IN CORFU.

DELL, ANTHONY W.

IN CORSICA.

GALLIMORE, ERNEST S.

INNES, GEORGE A.

LEWIS, EDEN.

ROBINSON, CHARLES H.

ROBINSON, MARGARET S.

IN ENGLAND.

BELLOWES, HANNAH.

BELLOWES, JOHN E.

AT MARSEILLES.

COVENTRY, Roy.

IN SALONIKA.

BALLS, EDWARD K.

GIBBINS, JOHN.

ROWTREE, OLIVE H.

WARD, H. ARNOLD.

Representatives with the Lord Mayor's Fund in Armenia

BACKHOUSE, ALFRED E.
CATCHPOOL, E. ST. JOHN.

Representative with the United States Relief Fund in Armenia:

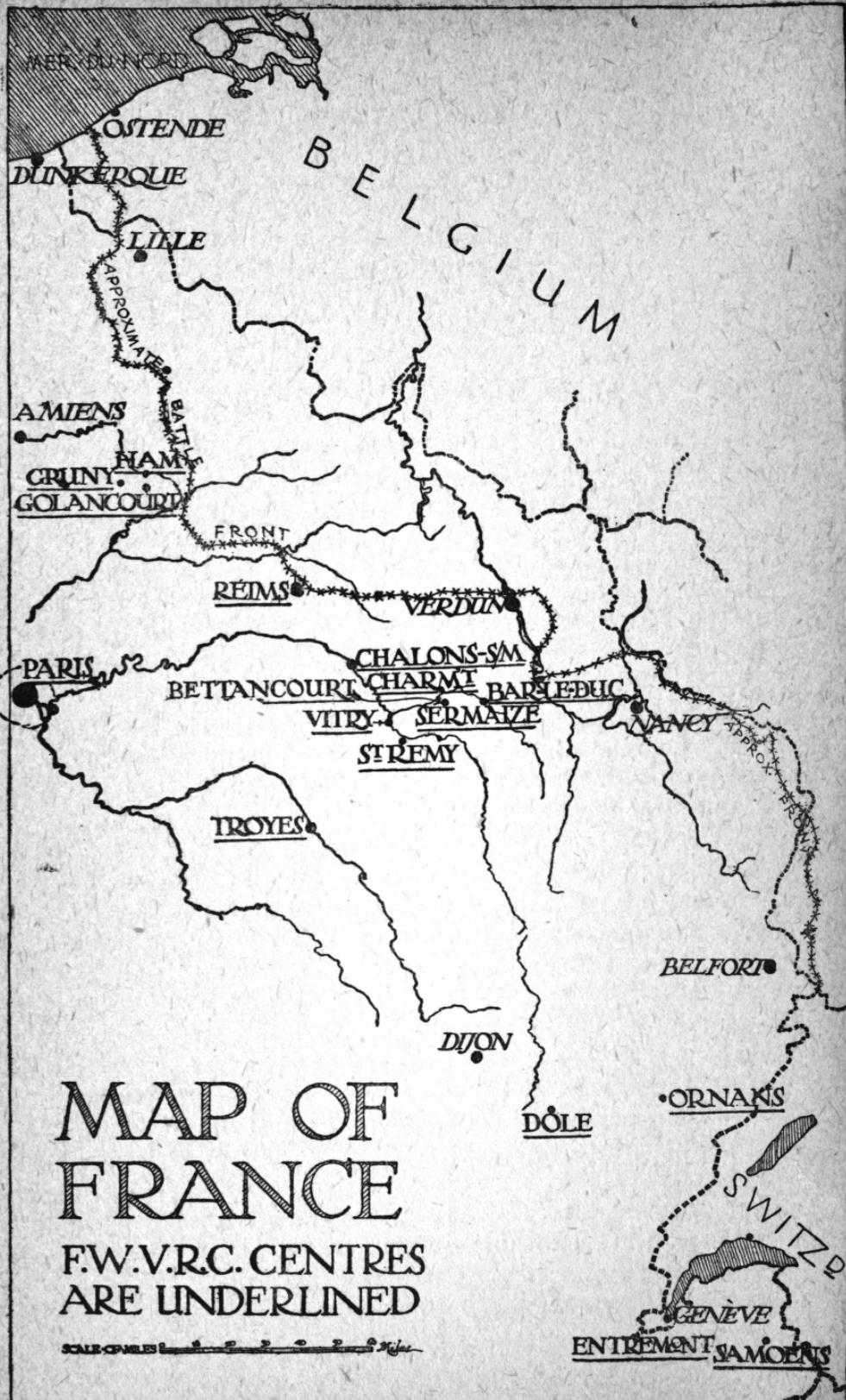
HEALD, THOMAS D.

Representatives in Switzerland:

WOODS, JOSEPH A. and MADGE.

List of Workers and of Visitors for short periods who have left since the last Report:

BANKS, ISABEL V.	LEEDS, E. MORRIS.
BARBER, E. D.	LEWIS, CICELY.
BARKER, MABEL M.	LOCK, CYRIL E. (<i>arrested</i>).
BARNETT, CHARIS A.	MACLACHLAN, MARGARET.
BEARD, MARY S.	MACPHAIL, KATHERINE S.
BROOKS, ALFRED W.	MANNING, HERBERT C., DR.
BUSSELL, E. MARY.	MELLOR, WILLIAM.
CALWELL, MAUDE.	MUIRHEAD, CATHARINE E.
CAWOOD, BESSIE M.	NICHOLL, J. MILDRED.
CLEMESHA, MARGARET.	OULD, HERMON L. (<i>arrested</i>).
COLEBROOK, MARY BLANCHE.	PATERMAN, GEORGE H. T.
DAY, SUSANNE R.	POWELL, ALFRED H.
DODDS, ISABEL MARIE.	PRIESTMAN, JOAN.
DUNN, ETHEL.	RACKSTRAW, MARJORIE.
DUNN, LILY.	ROWNTREE, ALLAN CLAUDE.
EVANS, AGNES.	ROWNTREE, HOWARD D.
EVENS, FREDERICK W.	RYAN, BEATRICE M.
FOX, DORA EVELYN.	SCANLAN, HILDA MARY.
FOX, IRIS, M.D.	SCATTERGOOD, J. HENRY.
GIBBINS, MARJORIE E.	SIMPSON, ETHEL.
GIBSON, THEODORE S.	SMALLWOOD, PHILIP.
GRAVESON, BERTHA.	TRACY, S. THORNHILL
GRIPPER, ELFRIKA M.	(<i>arrested</i>).
GUNTER, LILIAN M.	TRAPNELL, ARTHUR L.
HANNA, JANE H.	WEBSTER, MARGARET A.
HEMMONS, NELLIE G.	WILDE, ELIZABETH M.
HOLMES, CEDRIC.	WOODHOUSE, FREDERICK
HOPKINSON, M. B.	EDWIN (<i>arrested</i>).
HUGHES, HELEN NORAH.	WRIGHT, PHYLLIS.
JEFFERY, GEORGE B.	
	(<i>arrested</i>).



FOURTH REPORT
OF THE
WAR VICTIMS' RELIEF COMMITTEE
OF THE
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

OUR last report, issued in January, 1917, told in considerable detail of our various and extended activities. Owing to war conditions, we propose now only to chronicle briefly the changes and developments which have taken place this year, and this report should therefore be read in conjunction with the last.

The outstanding fact of greatest importance is the recently accomplished co-operation with American Friends, which will infuse fresh vitality into our work, and enable us with such an accession of strength to go forward to fresh spheres of usefulness.

FRANCE.

In the Marne and Meuse villages where building and relief work have been done, the inhabitants can look forward to regaining gradually their prosperity. Nevertheless, the weary years of war sap the purses, the patience, and above all, the health of its sad victims. On the whole, it may be said that instead of the work diminishing as was expected at certain stages, it has somewhat changed its character, and

continues to enlarge in fresh ways in the old districts, whilst in the new we are beginning all over again. During the course of the year a large new area has been opened up for relief work by the advance upon the Somme, and the systematic devastation of the villages by the retreating German forces makes the need for reconstruction work peculiarly great. Our medical staff have given much study to the problem of the increase of tuberculosis amongst refugees crowded into towns; when these are country people the effects of bad conditions are especially deleterious. Many schemes have been considered, but as the American Red Cross and the Rockefeller Trust are now established in France, and are contemplating far more extensive schemes than we could hope to undertake, it has been deemed wiser to wait for a time in order to see how best we can co-operate with them in the greater whole.

The coming of American help is of such importance that it is perhaps well to deal with it first. The position is briefly that the American Red Cross is the official body responsible for all American civilian relief in France, and under its ægis must come all American men and women undertaking such work. It therefore follows that Friends to whom exemption is given by the American conscription law have come to France in connection with its organisation. Of these, already one hundred have joined us, principally men who will take part in the building and agricultural work. These workers are sent by the American Friends' Service Committee, by whom they are selected and financed. Two representatives of this Committee are to be members of our General and Executive Committee in France. Six women workers have also joined our work in Russia.

The American Red Cross Commission in Europe has made us a first grant of about £20,000 for such extensions of our work as we should not otherwise be able to undertake. This grant will not relieve us of

any financial responsibility for the work already in hand, while the extension brings with it increasing claims and increased general expenditure.

MEDICAL.

One new institution has been opened this year, a convalescent home at Entremont in Haute-Savoie, which has been used as an overflow from Samoens for the slighter cases. This closes in October, as the hotel which is being used is unheated. As at Sainoens, the splendid mountain air and good food do wonders for the refugee women and children who are brought there from crowded slums of Paris, and the workers see the benefits of the care and help they give. At Samoens a point is made of arranging for the patients to sleep out on the balconies. Various interests are provided for them, such as classes in English and embroidery, and drill for the children.

The hospital at Sermaize continues its useful work, and both there and at Bettancourt out-patient departments have been opened. In addition, one of our workers, who is a dentist, treats both the staff and the refugees—a very necessary adjunct to medical work, as there is now in a wide district no French dental practitioner available.

Last winter, as we all remember, was a terribly hard one, and the sufferings of the refugees were greatly intensified by it. Our staff can testify to the discomforts, which in many cases they shared, of living in wooden huts with the temperature below zero. March was a particularly bad month for pneumonia, and the nurse at Sermaize attended thirty-five cases of this disease alone.

The Châlons maternity hospital has had more patients than ever, and five hundred babies have now been born there, the record number for one month being twenty-five in April. It has recently been visited by a doctor from the American Red Cross,

and his testimony to its excellent results from a professional point of view is most encouraging. Throughout its existence there has been only one maternal death. In spite of the provisional nature of the buildings, the infant mortality has been less than five per cent., whereas in many first-class institutions it is seven per cent. The following may be given as an instance of the terrible hardships some of the mothers have to endure before their confinements :

" We have under our care here at the moment an emigrée from Charleville, who shows much evidence of the hardships which she has endured, although her spirit is still very cheerful. When the Germans invaded Charleville early in August, 1914, her husband, who is a gendarme there, sent her with her little girl of four years to Reims. They had to go on foot several kilometres, as the Germans controlled the railway. At Rethel they got a small light railway into Reims. Here she stayed with her husband's parents, sometimes in the cellars and sometimes living in the house. Things gradually became more difficult. The winter's hardships brought repeated attacks of bronchitis and pleurisy; dwelling so much in the cellars took away almost all inclination for food, and in the autumn of 1916 her father-in-law died, after four months of absolute confinement to bed with paralysis, nursed mostly by herself and her mother-in-law.

" In April, 1917, it became necessary to leave Reims, as 'obus' (shells) had fallen on their home and rendered it unsafe. They were unable to get a place in the first convoy coming away, and waited by the roadside for twelve hours (2 a.m. till 2 p.m.) until they found a seat in a conveyance to bring them away. Now they are living with Madame's sister-in-law in

Châlons. Madame R. came to us on July 7th for her confinement, in very poor health, but we hope that ere she leaves she will be much stronger in body. She is a splendid example of the heroism and patience displayed by so many of the French women, although she has so much cause for sadness. She has had no news of her parents since she left Charleville and does not even know if they are living."

The hospital is usually full, but its fullness is emptiness compared with the invasion it received in April, when 334 refugees, aged from about two months to eighty years, were housed there for differing periods. This was in connection with a very useful piece of emergency work that our staff was able to undertake in assisting to evacuate the sick, wounded and children from Reims and the neighbourhood during the very heavy bombardment in April. For nearly three weeks it entailed constant heavy work, and cars made very many journeys under shell-fire, happily without accident. During the two busiest days, four cars covered a distance of 1,200 miles. Besides evacuating eighty or ninety patients from Reims, requests were received from a mother in a neighbouring village that we would fetch her child away from danger. This was followed by many others and all were brought out by our cars, and by others put at our disposal by the Friends' Ambulance Unit.

The extra heavy strain involved by this sudden emergency work was shared by relief workers—and, indeed, workers from every department, and the children were cared for not only at Châlons, but at Bettancourt, Bar and Sermaize, till the majority of them could be escorted to Paris and safely consigned to the care of various charitable agencies throughout France. Some still remain in our charge—children whose mothers have entrusted them to us, and whom therefore, we cannot part with, and for these children

a delightful château at St.-Remy-en-Bouzemont, near Vitry-le-François, has been taken, where it is hoped they will be installed before this is in print. The expenses of this are very kindly to be borne by the American Red Cross.

GENERAL RELIEF.

Turning now to the relief work, we have to notice that the distribution of clothing parcels, except to newly returned families, in the Marne district has ceased, and Sermaize is no longer so important a centre of this branch of the work. Perhaps the ever continuing importance of buying furniture and selling it under cost to the refugees is one of the most noticeable points. The system is wanted badly, not only in the centres where we already work but in many others, and to realise this you have only to go into a room in Troyes or Bar-le-Duc to see the difference between a place furnished with wretched stuff for which people are charged exorbitant rates and one with the simple good furniture we are able to supply to them. This should form the nucleus of their hoped-for future home. At Troyes, an integral part of the scheme, too, is the obtaining and renting to them of better house room.

Various industries are in full swing—the white work at Bar, spoken of in former reports, and now the coloured embroidery delighted in by refugees round Sermaize and Vitry and in Châlons. At Vitry the women were so anxious for the work that they said they could not possibly wait five weeks for a teacher, or they would become demoralised. At Troyes, too, a small manufacture of quilts and pillows goes on, and at Bar the work-room flourishes, the goods which it turns out being eagerly bought.

It is very striking that hardly any bad debts are incurred in our sales to the refugees, who often pay the whole with astonishing rapidity.

A new centre of relief has just been started at

Ham, near Noyon, where it is intended to carry on much the same activities as in the older established ones.

BUILDING.

In this department the work at Dôle Construction Camp has much increased in importance; not only has the number of workers been raised to about forty, but machinery has been installed so that far more work can be turned out. The accommodation is not sufficient for many more workers, and in view, therefore, of the expected contingent from America, sites for another such Construction Camp were looked for and very suitable workshops found and taken at Ornans, near Besançon. The workshops are on either side of a river flowing through the little town, which river will provide some of the motor power. Additional machinery, which will also be needed, is being brought over by the American workers.

After the advance in Picardy early this year, when a considerable amount of country was liberated from German occupation, the Minister of the Interior asked us to provide houses to be erected in this district, and those already finished which had been destined for other areas were applied to this purpose, others being substituted for them later. In consequence, too, of a grant from the American Red Cross, it will be possible to supply a certain number of houses at our own discretion, instead of waiting in every case for the request of the authorities.

At present a group of workers has been established at Ham, round which in five villages the first houses are being erected. In other places in the neighbourhood of the old lines it is found that it will be possible to undertake a certain amount of repairing, such as was done in the West of the Marne battlefield. A centre for this has been started at Gruny, near Roye. In the area of the Somme and Aisne in which we

are now working, some one hundred and fifty villages have been destroyed—a destruction that needs to be seen in order to be realised. In the area of the Marne battle many villages were severely damaged during the fighting and others had been fired by the Germans. In this new area, while in some cases the damage has been done by shelling, in most it was deliberate and terribly systematic; not infrequently every house and even the village churches were blown up by dynamite. In this area our mission is the only one at present engaged in rebuilding-work on a large scale, and it will be readily seen that all our resources will be needed even to make temporary homes for a small minority of the population, who are not permitted to return until they have a dwelling of some kind to which to go. Work has also been carried out at Reims by two or three workers at the request of the civil authorities there, under almost continuous bombardment. The Civil Hospital, a fine old building, has lost its roof through shell-fire, and the whole building will be permanently ruined if unsheltered from the winter weather. Our workers have therefore been supervising and assisting French carpenters in re-roofing it. One of the Frenchmen has most unfortunately been killed by a shell while on this work, which is necessarily one of great danger, being under observation from the German batteries.

AGRICULTURE.

In the Marne-Meuse district the work is still important; in the summer months implements have again been put at the disposal of the farmers, our workers in some cases operating the machines. In the winter threshing has been carried out on a larger scale than before; in many villages the whole crop has been threshed by our staff; it is doubtful if this work could have been accomplished at all by the peasants if left to their own resources. The motor tractor, a kind gift from the Old York Scholars'

Association, has done good work in the Sermaize district, in ploughing for small farmers.

Agricultural relief is now being developed in the liberated Somme district. By very good fortune a farm at Golancourt, two miles south of Ham, has been secured as headquarters for this work. The farm is in a central position, close to the meeting-place of the three departments of the Oise, Somme and Aisne, large areas of which have not only been scarred by three years of battle, but systematically laid waste by retreating German armies. Agriculturally the appearance of this desolate area is appalling. The Government is doing good work in some parts with motor tractors, but we believe our help will be most valuable in the smaller holdings and in places which are not within the scope of these large plans. The size and nature of these undertakings encourage us to attempt as much of the smaller work for the people now in the district as we can manage. We shall endeavour in our small area to meet the many needs by adding as far as possible to the present limited resources of the country in men, horses and food. Men and horses will be sent out in different directions from the central farm to plough land for the preparation of kitchen gardens, so that the returning inhabitants may immediately be able to produce the vegetables which form such an important part of their daily food. The need for small domestic live-stock will be great, and it is proposed to make distributions of goats and rabbits.

HOLLAND.

This year has brought various changes both in our work and in the Camps. Grace Vulliamy, our indefatigable organiser since the very early days of the war, has retired to undertake work in connection with the arrangements for the expected

arrival of a large number of English soldiers from Germany, who are to be interned in Holland. She still helps us with the transport of civilian British prisoners returning to England from Ruhleben, or in the case of women from other parts of Germany. Each month sees workers at the two frontier stations helping the travellers—frequently women and children who can speak little or no English, but nevertheless have been sent back from Germany. They are escorted either to the boat or to England as the case may be, and such help from fellow-countrymen is very welcome after their long isolation in Germany.

A great change in the camps has been effected by the removal of Ede Camp, barrack by barrack (with the exception of Deensche Dorp, to be described later) to Nunspeet, which is now a seething community of some 10,000 Belgians, involving many new problems of employment and recreation. The women's work here has been given up, as the girls could be accommodated in the Dutch workrooms, while a large new zaal has been placed at our disposal for men's work.

Uden Camp, too, has increased its population by over 1,000, chiefly refugees fleeing from starvation in Belgium, and all through the summer could be seen pathetic parties struggling up the three mile straight road from the station with their small bundles and many children, generally in a state of exhaustion and starvation, to take up their residence in the Camp. Any who wish to work in our zaals are welcomed there, as opportunities occur. At this camp we have our largest workroom for girls, in the winter the numbers being over one hundred. A few of the girls have been taught raffia weaving and basket work; appliqué and children's under-garments for Belgians coming into Holland for a month's holiday, and rug work, are other activities of the zaal. In the summer many of the girls found work on the land, but they are all coming back for the winter, and more and more

mothers come and beg us to take on their girls when they leave school.

Every Thursday afternoon the girls do their own mending for an hour, and are supplied with materials for patching, and in these months before Christmas they are busy making presents for their friends for the rest of the afternoon.

The workrooms are thrown open two or three evenings a week for English classes, singing and other club occupations.

In the men's zaal the work is varied. Raffia work, carving, rush work and boot repairing, are all in progress. The chair industry for Belgian churches has now come to an end, and clog-making, we hope, will take its place. Experiments are now being made and we look forward to being able to help in supplying the Camp with its footgear this winter. A ready sale will be found for it.

At Amersfoort the women's work has declined while the men's has increased, these latter, who are interned soldiers, proving skilful workers. The chief industries being taught by our workers here and in the other camps are basket-making, brush-making, raffia weaving, toy-making, inlay woodwork, needlework and rugs.

BOY SCOUTS, GIRL GUIDES, AND FRIENDLY GIRLS.

The Scout movement has grown and developed in the various centres and has been much developed by the Dutch Scouts. Uden, with its membership of one hundred, boasts a club hut for their meetings and a good camping-ground for holiday and week-end camps. Nunspeet has ninety-six Scouts divided into two troops, and Ede has a lone patrol of nine. In June a training camp for scout leaders was arranged near the Hague. The scouts' activities include games, bee-keeping, carpentry, French and English classes, nature lore, and First Aid classes.

Not less successful has been the parallel movement

among the girls. At Amersfoort a troop of Girl Guides, now numbering twenty-four, has been started, and they are affiliated to and helped by the local troop. Uniforms are made by the girls themselves. On Saturdays long expeditions take place, and on other evenings the girls meet for drill and other occupations.

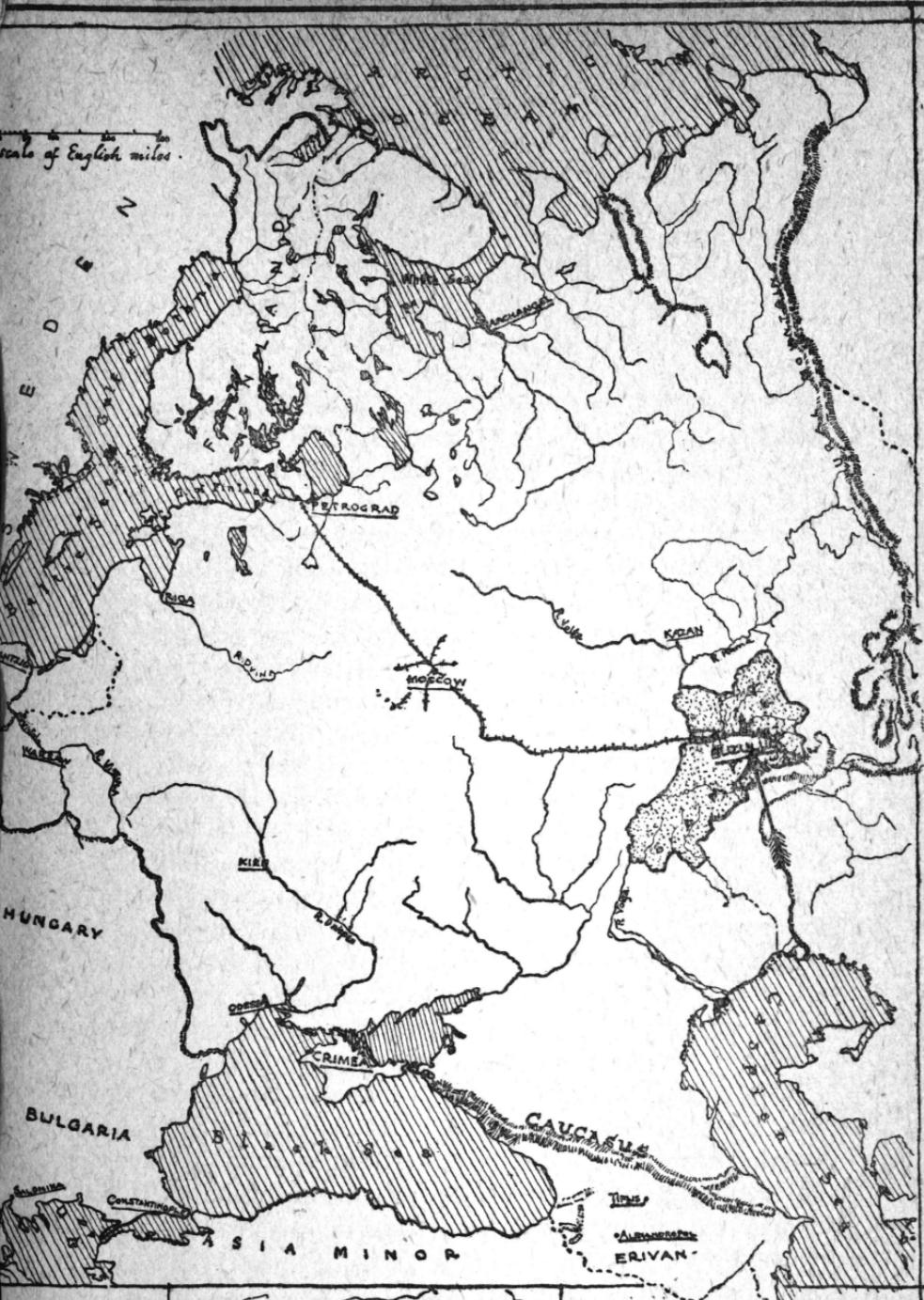
“Friendly Girls” have evolved themselves at Uden and revel in the countryside, have gardens and a beehive, and thirst for something new to learn. First aid, sewing, singing, dancing, acting, and many different kinds of handiwork form evening programmes, and certain obligations connected with health, work and friendliness have to be accomplished before the special monthly foregathering. The membership is thirty, and the popularity of the movement is proved by the long waiting lists of applicants at all the camps.

DEENSCHÉ DORP.

Ede Camp has disappeared, leaving the wooden village of some 300 huts with their gay flower patches, built with Danish money, under our supervision. Its inhabitants, many of whom are the families of men who were employed by us in building the houses, asked the Dutch whether they might have the English as their rulers, and we agreed to co-operate with and work under the Dutch Committee. Three women workers live in our hut and organise the whole life of the community. There are a small workroom to provide the clothing, a village shop where the Belgians can buy their food out of their allowance, and cookery and laundry classes for all the young girls above school age, given in Flemish by our workers.

RUSSIA.

Since our last report the Russian Revolution has begun—one cannot say it has yet finished. Although the scene of our work is so far



MAD OF
RUSSIA
showing area in which the
Friends' War Victims Relief
Expedition is at work - 1917.

removed from the centre of unrest that only an echo of it, as it were, reached Buzuluk, yet it has, of course, very materially altered the outlook and plans.

Reconstructive work in the West, which it is felt will be the natural outcome of our present work, is still only in the future, and in the present uncertain state of affairs no sure plans for it can be made. It is ever before us, however, and we look to needing large funds for such a development, and possibly a large increase of personnel. Robert Tatlock has twice visited the devastated districts. On the first occasion he was accompanied by Dr. Fox and Nurse Ball as far as Petrograd, where they had exciting experiences on the outbreak of the Revolution. R. Tatlock was allowed every facility for seeing the ruined country, and met with much friendliness from the military and civil authorities. His second visit was at the time of the German advance on Riga, where he was able to be of considerable assistance in providing food for trainloads of refugees who had returned to their villages after two years' absence and were having to leave a second time.

Meanwhile the work in the Buzuluk district seems more urgent than ever. Serious food shortage is threatened, the Government allocation to the refugees is very uncertain, and other medical help is almost nil. The work has been carried on under great difficulties, in particular lack of communication and transport and shortage of workers. The journey from England has been well nigh impossible, and the relief workers from America, to whose reinforcements all were eagerly looking forward, found difficulties almost as great in the journey *via* Siberia, which occupied nearly two months. They arrived, however, when they were most urgently wanted, and have proved extremely helpful. Almost at the same time a man doctor from an independent source arrived from America.

MEDICAL WORK

is being actively carried on at Lyubimovka, Andreyevka, Mogutovo, Bogdanovka and Efimovka, and almost unceasingly our doctors have worked for the relief of refugees and peasants, alike through the bitter cold of winter and the cruel heat of summer. Crowds of out-patients attend daily at the dispensaries—an average of about 8,000 per month are seen by our doctors—and they are crowds very difficult to regulate and to attend to. The most serious cases, the majority of which are drawn from the out-patients' departments, are admitted for treatment to the hospital at Lyubimovka, where many operations have been performed. A nurse is in attendance almost daily at the dispensaries at Bogdanovka and Efimovka, which places are visited by a doctor once a week. The most prevalent diseases we have had to contend with have been pneumonia, influenza, anthrax (Siberian plague), malaria, typhoid, scabies, scarlatina, whooping cough, and a few cases of smallpox.

A great difficulty is to instil enough patience for the treatment to have time to succeed. If a serious eye-trouble is not cured in two or three days the patient is very likely to go away in despair. Much strategy, too, is needed on the part of the doctor to discover what is really the matter with the sufferers. They often accept suggestions of any symptoms that are mentioned and not for some time will they think of telling the real cause of their visit. The work is all the time hampered by the difficulty of sending fresh workers either from England or America, and by the lack of sufficient drugs, many of which have to be obtained from England and take many months to reach their destination.

RELIEF.

The form of relief most welcomed by the refugees was found, as in France and Holland, to be the provision of employment for wages, which not only

provides them with occupation and interest, but enables them to obtain more food. Workrooms are established at all the five centres mentioned, and at Preobrazhenka, employing from fifty at the latter place to over two hundred at Bogdanovka. Looms have been made and the people are able to continue their pre-war industries of spinning and weaving. A strong material, woven from a mixture of hemp and wool, is made up into clothing, and a good store has accumulated ready for distribution when it is needed. Wool is also dealt with from its raw state to its final forms of usefulness as stockings and gloves.

In the spring all the refugees who were strong enough to help with agriculture were urged to do so, but although many left to look for work the majority of them returned, being unable to get employment.

Classes for boys in Russian reading and writing, English, elementary arithmetic and geography are held at Andreyevka and Mogutovo, and the children have made very decided progress. Most of those attending were unable to read before the classes were held, and are now most eager to borrow the library books we have been able to gather together for their use.

Two large consignments of clothing have arrived after long delays, and have been distributed.

MOGUTOVO HOUSE.

Our Hostel at Mogutovo is now a hive of industry directed to the satisfaction of the urgent needs of its inhabitants. It usually shelters about seventy people, mostly children, nearly all motherless, who have found great delight in the garden during the summer. The elder children, under the direction of one of our men workers, have helped with the cultivation of the garden, and have with great pride supplied the house with vegetables—a real necessity if the children are to have variety in the diet, which is usually very monotonous. The house keeps its own hens and

cows, and these latter have supplied almost all the milk that has been required. Indoors the men and boys are kept busy in the workshop making simple and much-needed articles of furniture for the house and hospital and doing repairs, and the women are responsible for keeping the house in order. A Russian teacher, resident in the house, has given instruction to the children during the summer, but it is hoped to have more systematic teaching during the winter, when so much time must necessarily be spent indoors.

CONCLUSION.

A peculiarly distressing aspect of the war has been the suffering inflicted on non-combatants, on the aged, women and children. It is difficult for English people to realise the extent of the misery prevailing among the civil population in the war-regions of France and Russia. People who have had to endure nothing worse than occasional air-raids and the cutting off of a few luxuries must surely be touched by the cry of those for whom the war has meant the destruction of their homes, the loss of all means of livelihood, sorrowful exile and exposure to every kind of hardship. Painfully inadequate at best our efforts at relief must be, but we appeal once more to men and women of goodwill to aid us in our work of healing and restoration.

FRIENDS' WAR VICTIMS' RELIEF COMMITTEE.

CASH STATEMENT FROM 1ST OCTOBER, 1916, TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1917.

Equipment ..	..	862	12	10
* Maintenance of Workers ..	..	2,367	9	1
* Travelling Expenses ..	..	2,508	15	11
Miscellaneous Expenses ..	..	33	3	6
		<hr/>		
Less Amount included in Account to Sept. 30th, 1916 ..	..	3,802	9	11
		<hr/>		
By Purchase of Clothing for Relief Abroad ..	..	8,765	17	1
By LONDON EXPENSES—		195	6	11
Printing, Stationery, Adver- tising, Postage, Rent, Salaries and Office Expenses ..	..	1,985	9	3
Packing and Warehouse Expenses ..	..	676	13	7
		<hr/>		
By REMITTANCES ABROAD for which particulars have not yet come to hand)		2,662	2	10
France ..	..	4,000	0	0
Russia ..	..	9,427	2	0
		<hr/>		
By Balances Abroad, at various Centres ..	..	13,427	2	0
By Balances, London ..	..		
		<hr/>		
		£87,120	18	0
		<hr/>		

NOTES ON PAYMENTS.

- * About one-seventh of these payments have been contributed by workers and friends, and are included under "Contributions".
- Attention is called to the fact that under the heading "Maintenance of Workers" considerable sums are included in respect of hut-builders and agricultural workers, which might rightly be charged to these headings.

We have examined the above Cash Statement with the books and vouchers relating thereto, and certify the same to be correct. The Receipts and Expenditure abroad are taken from the Monthly Cash Statements from the Treasurers in the countries concerned.

LONDON, 12th December, 1917.

ROBERT H. MARSH & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

FRIEND'S WAR VICTIMS RELIEF FUND.

Figures relating to the work up to 30th November, 1917.

FRANCE :

Villages and towns worked in .. .. ..	.. .. ..	401
Families helped .. .. ..	.. .. ..	15,537
Persons helped .. .. ..	.. .. ..	47,296

BUILDING :

Homes built in the Departments of the Marne and Meuse, Aisne and Somme (wooden and brick) .. .. ..	.. .. ..	544
Persons housed .. .. ..	.. .. ..	1,756
Stables built .. .. ..	.. .. ..	27
Stock of huts at Dôle, ready for erection ..	..	50

DISTRIBUTIONS :

Packages of clothing .. .. ..	.. .. ..	13,533
Beds and mattresses .. .. ..	.. .. ..	2,538
Bedclothing (sheets, blankets, etc.) .. .. ..	.. .. ..	14,729
Furniture (cupboards, tables, chairs, stoves) ..	..	4,756
Other gifts .. .. ..	.. .. ..	4,199
Poultry and rabbits .. .. ..	.. .. ..	1,160
Agricultural aid (machines, tools, seeds, fertilisers) .. .. ..	.. .. ..	£4,700

SALES at $\frac{1}{4}$ cost, to assist refugees in France to refurnish their homes :

Furniture (cupboards, tables, chairs, sewing machines) .. .. ..	.. .. ..	739
Beds and articles of bedding .. .. ..	.. .. ..	2,614
Pairs of boots .. .. ..	.. .. ..	272

NUMBER of articles of clothing, blankets, etc., received by the London Warehouse and dispatched to France, Russia, Serbia, Armenia, Holland (for Belgian refugees), up to September 30th	376,463
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TOTAL expenditure of funds up to 30th September, 1917	£144,107
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940.92

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War victims' relief com.

Report.

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